

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
2 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE**

3 DON ANDERSON, individually and
4 on behalf of all others similarly
5 situated,

6 Plaintiff,

7 vs.

8 SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS
9 BANK OF MCMINNVILLE,

10 Defendant.

Case No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

11 Now comes DON ANDERSON (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all
12 others similarly situated and alleges as follows:

13 **INTRODUCTION**

14 1. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others
15 similarly situated against Defendant SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK OF
16 MCMINNVILLE alleging violations of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 15
17 U.S.C. § 1693 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations 12 C.F.R. § 205 *et seq.*
18 (hereinafter referred to collectively as the “EFTA”).

19 2. The Congressional findings and declaration of purpose regarding the
20 EFTA are as follows:

21 (a) Rights and liabilities undefined

22 The Congress finds that the use of electronic systems to transfer funds
23 provides the potential for substantial benefits to consumers. However, due to
24 the unique characteristics of such systems, the application of existing
25 consumer protection legislation is unclear, leaving the rights and liabilities of
26 consumers, financial institutions and intermediaries in electronic fund
27 transfers undefined.

28 (b) Purposes

It is the purpose of this subchapter to provide a basic framework
establishing the rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants in
electronic fund transfer systems. The primary objective of this
subchapter, however, is the provision of individual consumer rights.

1 15 U.S.C. § 1693.

2 3. Among other things, the EFTA imposes certain disclosure
3 requirements upon operators of automated teller machines (“ATMs”).

4 4. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) requires any ATM operator who imposes
5 fees on consumers in connection with electronic fund transfers to provide notice of
6 the fact that the fee is being imposed and the amount of the fee.¹

7 5. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(B) identifies the location where the required
8 notice must be posted as follows:

9 (B) Notice requirements

10 (i) On the machine

11 The notice required under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) with respect
12 to any fee described in such paragraph shall be posted in a prominent
13 and conspicuous location on or at the automated teller machine at
14 which the electronic fund transfer is initiated by the consumer.

15 (ii) On the screen

16 The notice required under clauses (i) and (ii) subparagraph (A) with
17 respect to any fee described in such subparagraph shall appear on the
18 screen of the automated teller machine, or on a paper notice issued
19 form such machine, after the transaction is initiated and before the
20 consumer is irrevocably committed to completing the transaction....

21 6. The relevant implementing regulation, 12 C.F.R. § 205.16(c)
22 reinforces EFTA’s statutory posting requirement, mandating that the mandatory fee
23 notice: 1) be posted in a “prominent and conspicuous location” on or at the ATM
24 machine; and 2) “on the screen of the automated teller machine or by providing it
25 on paper, before the consumer is committed to paying the fee.” 12 C.F.R. §
26 205.16(c)(1) and (2).

27 ¹ “Electronic fund transfer” is defined as “any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft,
28 or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or
magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Such term
includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale transfers, automated teller machine transactions, direct deposits or
withdrawals of funds, and transfers initiated by telephone....” 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(6).

1 7. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(C), and its implementing regulation, 12
2 C.F.R. 205.16(e), prohibit ATM operators from imposing a fee on a consumer
3 unless EFTA's notice and posting requirements are followed by the ATM operator.

4 8. Specifically, 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(C) states, in relevant part:

5 (C) Prohibition on fees not properly disclosed and explicitly assumed by the
6 consumer

7 No fee may be imposed by any automated teller machine operator in
8 connection with any electronic fund transfer initiated by a consumer
for which a notice is required under subparagraph (A), unless—

9 (i) The consumer receives such notice in accordance with subparagraph
10 (B)...

11 9. In connection with the 2006 amendments to the EFTA, the board of
12 governors of the Federal Reserve published its final rule and official staff
13 interpretation which, *inter alia*, explained the EFTA's disclosure requirements as
14 follows:

15 The final rule clarifies the two-part disclosure scheme established in
16 Section 904(d)(3)(B) of the EFTA. The first disclosure, on ATM signage
17 posted on or at the ATM, allows consumers to identify quickly ATMs
18 that generally charge a fee for use. This disclosure is not intended to
19 provide a complete disclosure of the fees associated with the particular
20 type of transaction the consumer seeks to conduct. Until a consumer uses
21 his or her card at an ATM, the ATM operator does not know whether a
22 surcharge will be imposed for that particular consumer. Rather it is the
second, more specific disclosure, made either on the ATM screen or on
an ATM receipt, that informs the consumer before he or she is committed
to the transaction whether, in fact, a fee will be imposed for the
transaction and the amount of the fee...

23 71 F.R. 1638, 1656.

24 10. The EFTA imposes strict liability upon ATM operators which fail to
25 comply with its disclosure requirements. *See e.g., Flores v. Diamond Bank*, 2008
26 WL 4861511 (N.D. Ill., Nov. 7, 2008). *Cf. Bisbey v. D.C. National Bank*, 793 F.2d
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1 315, 318-19 (D.C. Cir. 1986). (“Among the protections afforded to consumers is
2 the right to receive notice from the ATM operator of the existence and amount of
3 any fee that operator might impose on consumers for conducting transactions at the
4 ATM. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3). This requires the ATM operator to place notice
5 both on the machine itself and upon the ATM screen. 15 U.S.C.
6 §1693b(d)(3)(B)”). A plaintiff seeking statutory damages under the EFTA need not
7 prove that he or she has sustained any actual financial loss, or that he or she relied
8 upon the lack of mandatory disclosure as an inducement to enter the transaction.
9
10 *See Burns v. First American Bank*, 2006 WL 3754820 *6 (N. D. Ill., Dec. 19, 2006)
11 (“Section 1693b(d)(3) prohibits an ATM operator from charging a fee unless it
12 provides notice of its fee on the machine and on the screen, period, no mention of a
13 necessary scienter.”)
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17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 11. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
19 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1693 *et. seq.*

20 12. Plaintiff’s claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district and
21 Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district and/or is the operator of
22 ATMs in this judicial district.

23 13. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and
24 (c) and 1400(a) in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the
25 acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred.
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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

22. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated pursuant to Rules 23(a) and 23(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

23. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of persons to be defined as follows:

All persons who during the year preceding the filing of Plaintiff's complaint: 1) where charged a "terminal fee" at Defendant's ATM located at 306 West Main Street, McMinnville, Tennessee 37110 which was operated by Defendant when such persons made an electronic fund transfer and/or balance inquiry where, 2) no notice indicating that such fee was to be charged was posted on or at the outside of the ATM machine.

24. Congress expressly intended that the EFTA would be enforced, in part, through private class actions. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m(a).

25. The EFTA's class action enforcement provisions are identical, in relevant part, to the class action enforcement provisions of other consumer protection statutes and housed within the Consumer Credit Protection Act. (15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.*) There is abundant authority interpreting and applying these statutory class action provisions, throughout the federal judiciary. Federal courts have routinely certified classes relating to consumer claims for statutory damages, generally, and for violation of the EFTA's ATM fee disclosure provisions, specifically. *See, e.g., Hammer v. JP's Southwestern Foods, LLC*, No. 08-cv-0339 (W.D. Mo.)(Gaitan, J.); *Flores, supra* 2008 WL 4861511 at 3-5; *Burns, supra*, 2006 WL 3754820 at *11-12; *Jackman v. Global Cash Access Holdings*, 09-cv-897 (W.D. Pa.)(McVerry, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Nolf v. Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh*, 09-cv-645 (W.D.Pa.)(Bissoon, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Dragotta v. Northwest Bancorp, Inc. d/b/a Northwest Savings Bank*, 09-cv-632 (W.D. Pa.)(Fischer, J.) .)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Parker v. First-Citizen Bank & Trust Company*, 09-cv-0588 (M.D. Tenn.)(Campbell, J.) .)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Polevoy v. Devon Bank*, 08-cv-4822 (N.D. Ill.)(Kennelly, J.)

1 (class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Ochart v. Broadway Bank*,
2 08-cv-4893, (N.D. Ill.)(Castillo, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval
3 granted); *Anthony v. Fifth Third Bank (Chicago)*, 08-cv-4359, (N.D. Ill.)(Schenkier,
4 J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Zintel v. Financial*
5 *Partners Credit Union*, (C.D. CA), SACV 09-0868. (class certified and final
6 settlement approval granted).

7 26. Numerosity: The class described above is so numerous that joinder of
8 all individual members in one action would be impracticable. The disposition of
9 the individual claims of the respective class members through this class action will
10 benefit both the parties and this Court.

11 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there are at
12 minimum, thousands of members of the class described above.

13 28. The exact size of the class and the identities of the individual members
14 thereof are ascertainable through Defendant's records.

15 29. Members of the class may be notified of the pendency of this action by
16 techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as by published notice,
17 e-mail notice, website notices, first class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other
18 methods suitable to this class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by this
19 Court.

20 30. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members
21 of the class. The claims of the Plaintiff and members of the class are based on the
22 same legal theories and arise from the same unlawful and willful conduct.

23 31. Plaintiff and members of the class were each consumers who used an
24 ATM machine operated by Defendant to make an electronic fund transfer or
25 balance inquiry and were charged a terminal owner fee, notwithstanding that the
26 posting providing notice of the fee required by EFTA "on or at" Defendant's
27 terminals was not present.

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1 32. Common Questions of Fact and Law: There is a well-defined
2 community of interest and common questions of fact and law affecting members of
3 the class.

4 33. The questions of fact and law common to the class predominate over
5 questions which may affect individual members and include the following:

- 6 a. Whether, under 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) and 12 C.F.R.
7 205.16, Defendant was, at all relevant times, an automated teller
8 machine operator that imposed a fee on consumers for providing
9 host electronic fund transfer services to those consumers;
10 b. Whether Defendant complied with the notice requirements of 15
11 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3)(B) and 12 C.F.R. 205.16; and,
12 c. Whether Plaintiff and members of the class are entitled to
13 statutory damages, costs and/or attorneys' fees for Defendant's
14 acts and conduct.

15 34. Adequacy of Representations: Plaintiff is an adequate representative
16 of the class because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of
17 the class. Plaintiff will fairly, adequately, and vigorously represent and protect the
18 interests of the members of the class and has no interests antagonistic to the
19 members of the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel who is competent and
20 experienced in the prosecution of class action litigation.

21 35. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available means for the
22 fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the class. While the aggregate
23 damages which may be awarded to the members of the class are likely to be
24 substantial, the damages suffered by the individual members of the class are
25 relatively small. As a result, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes
26 it economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable for each member of the
27 class to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. Plaintiff does not
28 know of any other litigation concerning this controversy already commenced by or
against any member of the class. The likelihood of the individual members of the
class prosecuting separate claims is remote. Individualized litigation would also
present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments, and

1 would increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system resulting
2 from multiple trials of the same factual issues. In contrast, the conduct of this
3 matter as a class action presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the
4 resources of the parties and the court system, and would protect the rights of each
5 member of the class. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the
6 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

7 **SUBSTANTIVE VIOLATION**

8 36. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) provides that as a prerequisite to
9 imposition of a usage fee upon a consumer for host transfer services, an automated
10 teller machine operator must provide notice to the consumer consistent with
11 subparagraph (B) of that statutory section.

12 37. Subparagraph (B) of 15 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3) provides in relevant part:

13 (B) Notice requirements

14 (iii) On the machine

15 The notice required under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) with respect
16 to any fee described in such subparagraph shall be posted in a
17 prominent and conspicuous location on or at the automated teller
machine at which the electronic fund transfer is initiated by the
consumer.

18 38. In turn, subparagraph (c) of 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3) states, in relevant
19 part:

20 (C) Prohibition on fees not properly disclosed and explicitly assumed by the
21 consumer

22 No fee may be imposed by any automated teller machine operator in
23 connection with any electronic fund transfer initiated by a consumer
for which a notice is required under subparagraph (A), unless—

24 (i) The consumer receives such notice in accordance with subparagraph

25 (B)...

26 39. EFTA's statutory notice requirements are reinforced by the
27 implementing regulations set forth at 12 C.F.R. § 205.16.

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40. Defendant violated the notice requirements of EFTA in connection with providing host transfer services to Plaintiff and the Class.

41. Defendant was prohibited from imposing any usage fee or similar fee for providing host transfer services because it failed to comply with EFTA's notice requirements.

42. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m provides that Defendant shall be liable to Plaintiff and Class for violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1693 *et seq.* in the amount of, *inter alia*, statutory damages to be determined by the Court, the costs of this action and reasonable attorneys' fees.

43. On November 27, 2009, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”)- a major regulator of many banks—issued Financial Institution Letter 66-2009 reiterating the fact that the EFTA requires ATM operators to post ATM fee notices both (a) in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the automated teller machine, and (b) on the screen or on paper before the consumer is committed to paying the fee. The letter also noted that the FDIC had first notified FDIC-supervised banks of these requirements in a Financial Institution Letter dated March 23, 2001 (FIL-25-2001).

44. By way of this action, Plaintiff seeks the imposition of statutory damages, costs of suit and attorneys' fees.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the members of the class,
prays for:

- a. An order certifying the class and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appointing counsel for Plaintiff as counsel for the class;
- b. An award to Plaintiff and the members of the class of statutory damages;
- c. Payment of costs of suit; and,

1 d. Payment of reasonably attorneys' fees.

2 **A TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED.**

3 Dated: October 10, 2012

4 Respectfully submitted,

5 **REEVES, HERBERT & ANDERSON, P.A.**

6 By: /s/ HEATHER G. ANDERSON

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12 Counsel for Plaintiff

13 DON ANDERSON